

Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation (SCCE): Least Developed Countries

Guidance Note for Country Case Studies

March 2019

1. Introduction and Purpose

Case studies are the main component of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) SCCE.¹ They focus on the two overarching evaluation objectives:

- To understand the determinants of sustainability; and
- To assess GEF's relevance to and performance in tackling the main environmental challenges in LDCs.

In its latest Annual Performance Report (APR) the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) has conducted a desk review on sustainability ([GEF IEO 2018](#)). Based on 53 post completion verification reports, the review indicates that higher sustainability ratings at project completion are associated with higher levels of post project completion outcomes. For most projects, these outcomes are in turn correlated with satisfactory outcome ratings at completion. Importantly, at post completion more projects achieved environmental stress reduction and broader adoption of project outcomes than at completion. The following contributing factors were at play in those cases where past outcomes were not sustained:

- lack of financial support for the maintenance of infrastructure or follow up
- lack of sustained efforts from the executing agency
- inadequate political support including limited progress on the adoption of legal and regulatory measures
- low institutional capacities of key agencies
- low levels of stakeholder buy-in, and
- flaws in the theory of change of projects.

Building on the APR desk review findings, this evaluation aims at exploring in depth, through country case study analysis, the factors contributing and/or hindering the sustainability of project outcomes. The aim is to cross check the APR findings as well as identify any other nuances to the six factors above, or new factors that either hinder or contribute to the sustainability of project completion outcomes.

Selection of case study countries draws upon the LDC SCCE's sustainability cohort, composed of 127 national and regional projects completed between 2007 and 2014 having APR ratings for both outcomes and sustainability. Projects in the selected countries addressed the most common environmental challenges shared by the largest number of LDCs, including deforestation and land degradation, threats

¹ The Approach Paper of this evaluation is available [here](#).

to biodiversity, threats to marine resources, coastal and coral reef degradation, and inland water resources.

The purpose of this note is to detail the design of the country case study visits and provide guidance to the case study teams. The same data gathering approach should be used, so that observations and emerging findings are coherent and comparable across all countries and projects visited. In short, this note aims to maintain as much homogeneity as possible among the four studies.

2. Key evaluation questions

The LDC SCCE focuses on five key questions. As indicated in the evaluation matrix annexed to the approach paper, case studies and related country visits/data gathering pertains to the following six questions (and related indicators):

- 1) What are the key factors influencing sustainability of outcomes in the LDCs?
- 2) In what way, if any, does the environment and socio-economic development/livelihoods nexus help explain the sustainability of outcomes in LDCs?
- 3) To what extent has GEF support been relevant to the main environmental challenges LDCs face, and are there any gaps?
- 4) To what extent have gender and resilience been taken into consideration in GEF programming in LDCs?
- 5) To what extent has GEF support performed in fragile contexts in LDCs and how have the results achieved by completed GEF projects and programs been affected in situations that have become fragile?

The first three questions will be the main focus of the case study data gathering effort. They will be answered building on desk review of project documents as well as on the results from portfolio and geospatial analysis prior to the missions. Once in the countries, these three questions will be answered through central level interviews and field verifications, as detailed in the following sections. Questions 4) and 5) will be answered through central level interviews with key stakeholders in the capital. Interview guidelines with indicators for each question are presented in annex 1.

3. Case study planning, approach and methodologies

Mozambique and **Tanzania** in Africa and **Bhutan** and **Cambodia** in Asia were selected for case studies based on the largest number of national and regional projects with positive and negative APR ratings both on outcomes and sustainability. Additionally, the Sub-Saharan Africa Biomes and SIDS SCCEs have each selected four LDCs for case studies—**Guinea**, **Mali**, **Mauritania**, and **Uganda**, and the SIDS Comoros, **Guinea Bissau**, **Kiribati**, and **Vanuatu**. These SCCEs are following a similar approach and methodology. The aim is to coordinate and synergize the country level data gathering and analysis effort in a way to serve the needs of all three SCCEs. Annex 2 details the projects belonging to the LDC SCCE sustainability cohort in the selected countries.

A minimum of two weeks is foreseen for each country mission, 30-40 percent spent conducting interviews and data gathering in the capital (including briefing and debriefing the GEF Operational Focal Point in the country) and the rest dedicated to field verification in project sites. Evaluation teams will also conduct dyadic interviews in select countries, Bhutan and Tanzania ([Morgan et al. 2016](#)). Dyadic interviews will be conducted with pairs of child and standalone national project managers from the

same country to inquire about evidence or examples of positive, negative and lack of long term environmental change and the related underlying factors in each example. The focus on comparing child projects (i.e. projects designed and implemented under a program) with similar standalone projects is to test the hypothesis that implementing a 'programmatic' project gives a higher likelihood of higher outcomes and sustainability, and the underlying factors pertaining to a program that make child projects more sustainable. A separate guidance note has been prepared for dyadic interviews and will be provided to the teams.

Country visits will benefit from analyses conducted in house by the GEF IEO prior to the missions. First, results will be extracted for each country from the ongoing project documentation review and will be provided to the teams. Secondly, project sites where spatial observations can be made are being geo-located based on the location information contained in project documents prior to the visit to the countries. A preliminary geospatial analysis will be conducted at the country and project site level, aiming at identifying change and trends over time in:

- Land productivity, land cover and soil organic carbon
- Forest loss/gain
- Forest fragmentation

The results of this analysis will be field verified during country visits, with the aim of understanding the factors that contributed to the change observed through remote sensing.

Each country case study should target field verification in one site of at least three completed projects from the sustainability cohort (one with positive, one with negative, and one with neutral ratings both for outcomes and sustainability), aiming at covering the intervention typologies applied to the main environmental challenges in LDCs. Two to three additional project site visits will be identified by the case study team lead from completed projects that are not part of the sustainability cohort and projects under implementation (see annex 3 for a full list of national projects). The methods section of the case study report (a report outline is presented in annex 4) will detail the choice and representation of the sites to be field verified.

The criteria for selection of projects to cover in addition to the sustainability cohort ones are:

- Priority to completed over under implementation projects,
- Priority to national over regional projects, and
- Projects belonging to dyads.

The evaluation task manager, Anna Viggh, will directly participate in the conduct of two case studies: Bhutan and Tanzania, in both cases with assistance from a national consultant. The Cambodia and Mozambique case studies will be conducted by a national or regional senior-level consultant.

4. Indicative Steps

Based on the preliminary activities described above (including the selection of project sites for field verification), and following email introductions from the GEF IEO, the evaluators responsible for the respective case studies shall also make initial contact with the in-country project managers and other

stakeholders.² A mission agenda with a timetable and list of persons to meet, including the list of project sites will be drafted and agreed to with the GEF OFP based on the selection of project sites to visit and the stakeholders to interview. Ideally, the agenda should be prepared and shared with national partners two weeks in advance of the mission.

Given resource constraints, it will not be possible to assess a statistically representative number of project sites in each country. The intention is to visit an illustrative sample of project sites. Logistics and costs will have to be taken into consideration. The sample will be selected from sites where activities began from the year 2007 onwards (from the three cohorts). In case sites of projects under implementation need to be visited, activities at the site should have been ongoing for at least two years. For completed projects, the key stakeholders should still be available for meetings/interviews. The sampling approach will be documented in the case study report.

Country visits will consist of the following steps: (i) background reading prior to the country visits; (ii) information/data collection and interviews at the central level in the capital; (iii) project site visits; (iv) analysis; and (v) report writing. Background reading includes: LDC SCCE Approach Paper; *GEF IEO Annual Performance Report 2017* (the sustainability analysis chapter); LDC SCCE Selection of Case Study Countries note; Project Documentation (both design and progress reports (PIRs and MTRs), and terminal evaluations); this Guidance Note – including the interview protocol (in annex 1); Guidance Note for Dyadic Interviews; and Pre-mission geospatial analyses and portfolio reviews.

A tentative scheduling of the country visits is presented here below.

#	Country	Month	Mar-19				Apr-19				Apr/ May	May-19				Jun-19				Who
		Week	4-8	11-15	18-22	25-29	1-5	8-12	15-19	22-26	29-3	6-10	13-17	20-24	27-31	3-7	10-14	17-21	24-28	
1	Bhutan				X	X														Anna, national consultant
2	Cambodia								X	X										Senior national/regional consultant
3	Mozambique							X	X											Senior national/regional consultant
4	Tanzania										X	X								Anna, national consultant

LEGEND:

- Annual leave
- UNEG Evaluation Week in Nairobi, Kenya
- Council session

Notes: Easter - 21 April
 Ramadan - 5 May - 4 June
 Khmer New Year - 13-17 April

² A complete stakeholder list is being compiled with information gathered from the GEF Agencies.

Annex 1 – Interview Guidelines

This Annex guides the interviews to be conducted in the country visits under this evaluation. This applies mostly to interviews held with national level stakeholders - the Government (GEF Operational Focal Point, other staff involved with the project), GEF Agencies and executing agencies. It may also be used during project site visits with beneficiaries, depending on whether they are sufficiently familiar with the project to be able to reply to the questions in an informed manner.

The list below is not exhaustive and can be used as an initial reference, to be adjusted, modified and adapted to the program, topic and country covered in the case study. A separate list is provided for dyadic interviews to national project directors in the guidance document for dyadic interviews.

a) What are the key factors influencing sustainability of outcomes in (project site/country)?

Look for evidence and examples of positive, negative and absent change in terms of longer term sustainability of outcomes and broader adoption³ in place. Identify the main underlying factors in each example. Provide detailed explanation for each factor/mechanism that either positively influenced/supported or hampered sustainability. Factors may include, but are not limited to:

- Financial support for the maintenance of infrastructure or follow up
- Sustained efforts from the national executing agency
- Existence of institutions and/or governance structures functioning after completion
- Political support, including legal and regulatory measures
- Institutional capacities of key national agencies
- Stakeholders involved at design
- Other (specify)

Questioning may include the following:

- *When and why did broader adoption take place, during or after the project's implementation?*
- *What were the project-related contributing factors positively affecting the sustainability of outcomes? What were the project-related factors hindering the sustainability of outcomes? Which were the*

³ **Broader adoption** is said to have taken place when governments and other stakeholders adopt, expand, and build on the initiatives that the GEF funds, during program/project implementation or afterwards, as a result of initial successes. Broader adoption occurs through five mechanisms: sustaining, mainstreaming, replication, scaling-up, and market change, defined as: **Sustaining**: A GEF-supported intervention or outcome is continued to be implemented by the original beneficiaries without GEF support through clear budget allocations, implementing structures, and institutional frameworks so they can keep reaping the benefits and provide incentives for adoption by other stakeholders.

Mainstreaming: Information, lessons or specific aspects of a GEF initiative become part of a stakeholder's own initiatives, such as laws, policies, regulations, and programs. Mainstreaming may occur through governments and/or development organizations and other sectors.

Replication: A GEF-Supported intervention is reproduced at a similar administrative, or ecological scale, often in other geographical areas/regions.

Scaling-up: GEF-supported initiatives are implemented at a larger geographical scale, often expanded to include more political, administrative, economic, or ecological components. Scale-up allows concerns that cannot be resolved at lower scales to be addressed and promotes the spread of GEF contributions to areas contiguous to the original intervention site.

Market change: A GEF-supported intervention influences economic demand for and supply shifts to more environment-friendly products and services. Market change may encompass technological changes, policy and regulatory reforms, and financial instruments.

underlying mechanisms at play?

- *What were the context-related contributing factors positively affecting the sustainability of outcomes? What were the context-related hindering factors negatively affecting the sustainability of outcomes? What were the underlying mechanisms at play?*
- *Were there specific risks – climatic as well as non-climatic risks – that threatened or prevented project objectives from being achieved, and threatened longer term sustainability?*
- *In relation to longer term sustainability and broader adoption, which were the most critical contributing and hindering factors, and were these mostly project- or context-related?*

b) In what way, if any, does the environment and socio-economic development/livelihoods nexus (or lack thereof) help explain the sustainability of outcomes in (project site/country)?

Focus on the nexus or trade-off between environmental development and various aspects of socioeconomic development as a potential explanation factor that either positively influenced/supported or hampered longer term sustainability. Nexus and/or trade-offs may be explained by the following:

- Existence (or lack) of in country regulatory framework enabling private sector to address environmental issues, with examples of compliance and/or adoption by private entities
- Evidence (or lack) of access to private sector funding after project completion, and what that means with respect to the environment/development trade-offs
- Perceptions of the existence of a nexus or a trade-off between environment and socioeconomic development (food security, income generation, other), with concrete examples of both nexus and trade-offs
- Examples of specific mitigation actions to tackle trade-offs or take advantage of synergies
- Other (specify)

Questioning may include the following:

- *Which positive or negative environmental changes or trends are visible after project completion, resulting from the project? What are the factors that contributed to or hindered such changes?*
- *What positive or negative socioeconomic changes or trends are visible after project completion, resulting from the project? What are the factors that contributed to or hindered such changes?*
- *What positive or negative changes or trends in individual and institutional capacity, and governance are visible after project completion, resulting from the project? What are the factors that contributed to or hindered such changes?*

c) To what extent has GEF support been relevant to the main environmental challenges the countries face in (project site/country), and are there any gaps?

- Existence of national operational strategies related to GEF focal areas, and alignment of GEF support with national environmental priorities and budgets, and with other donors' support to

the environmental sector in the countries

- Perceptions of projects' relevance towards the country's priorities and specific environmental challenges, with concrete examples of relevance or the lack thereof
- Perceptions of the most appropriate type of support the GEF could give to the country in support of tackling its main environmental challenges
- Perceptions of whether [the expansion of the GEF partnership](#) resulted in the country being able to collaborate with more Agencies
- Variety of the services available to countries from the xx GEF Agencies working in the country, and actual and planned use of the services available to countries from these Agencies
- Perceptions of incentives and disincentives to embark in GEF integrated programs and/or multifocal projects

Questioning may include the following:

- *How does the support offered by the GEF compare with the national environmental priorities?*
- *What is the most appropriate type of support the GEF could give to the country for in support of tackling their main environmental challenges?*
- *Does the country prefer national projects over regional projects, medium-size over full-size projects, single focal area over multi-focal area projects? And why?*
- *Did the expansion of the GEF partnership result in the country being able to collaborate with more Agencies?*
- *Are the accessible GEF Agencies qualified to support the country's main environmental challenges?*
- *Are there any plans to use GEF Agencies that have not been used in the past?*

d) To what extent have gender and resilience been taken into consideration in GEF programming in?

Gender

- Existence of country gender plans, policies, strategies, specific gender-focused ministries or departments, and linkages between these and the environmental focus of GEF projects. With concrete examples, if these exist
- Linkages between country gender plans, policies and strategies and those at project level
- Evidence of women's inclusion and women's empowerment at the project level
- Perceptions of the role of women in environmental stewardship in the country
- Evidence of women's inclusion and women's empowerment

Resilience

- Existence of resilience-focused country plans, policies, strategies, and specific resilience-focused departments or task forces, and linkages between these and the environmental focus of GEF projects. With concrete examples if these exist.
- Is there evidence of resilience thinking or resilience considerations in GEF projects? Do these considerations link towards country priorities on resilience? Give concrete examples.

Annex 2 – Case Study Countries and their Sustainability Cohort Projects

Country	Project scope (N: national; R: regional)	GEF ID	Environmental Challenges											APR ratings			Agency	Focal Area	Title	Phase	Type	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Implementation	
			Deforestation & land degradation	Desertification	Threat to biodiversity	Water quality & quantity	Coastal & coral reef degradation	Threats to marine	Threat to in-land water resources	Natural disasters	Climate change	Waste	Management	Capacity building	Outcome +	Outcome -								Sustainability +	Sustainability -
Bhutan	N	2358	1		1									+		-	WB	LD	Sustainable Land Management	GEF-3	FSP	7.96	8.22	2/17/06	6/30/13
	N	2550	1											+	+		UNDP	LD	Integrated Livestock and Crop Conservation Program	GEF-4	MSP	0.92	2.00	7/30/07	1/27/13
	N	3052										1	+			-	UNDP	MFA	Enhancing Global Environmental Management in Bhutan's Local Governance System	GEF-4	MSP	0.50	0.22	6/12/08	12/31/12
	N	3219							1					+	+		UNDP	CCA	Reducing Climate Change-induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outbursts in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys	GEF-4	FSP	3.62	4.03	4/8/08	12/31/14
	N	3850			1									+	+		UNEP	BD	BS: Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Bhutan	GEF-4	MSP	0.86	0.85	1/8/10	10/18/14
Cambodia	N	621			1										-	-	WB	BD	Biodiversity and Protected Area Management Pilot Project for the Virachey National Park	GEF-2	FSP	2.75	2.16	3/7/00	12/31/07
	N	946							1				+		-	WB	CC	Rural Electrification and Transmission	GEF-2	FSP	6.08	10.50	3/29/05	1/31/12	
	N	1043		1	1								+		-	UNDP	BD	Establishing Conservation Areas Landscape Management (CALM) in the Northern Plains	GEF-3	FSP	2.51	2.67	12/7/05	9/30/12	
	N	1086			1								+		-	UNDP	BD	Developing an Integrated Protected Area System for the Cardamom Mountains	GEF-2	MSP	1.00	3.33	7/18/02	12/31/07	
	N	3404			1								+	+		UNDP	CCA	Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices	GEF-4	MSP	1.95	2.24	9/1/09	12/31/13	
	R	615						1						-	-	WB	IW	Mekong River Basin Water Utilization Project	GEF-2	FSP	11.35	5.30	3/30/00	6/30/08	
	R	885						1					+	+		UNEP	IW	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	GEF-2	FSP	16.75	17.64	1/28/02	1/31/09	
	R	1490						1						-	-	UNDP	BD	Mekong River Basin Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Program	GEF-2	FSP	4.53	9.06	7/19/04	3/30/07	
	R	1684						1						+	+		ADB	MFA	National Performance Assessment and Subregional Strategic Environment Framework in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)	GEF-3	MSP	0.80	1.60	12/11/02	1/30/07
	R	3572								1			+		-	UNIDO	CH	Regional Plan for Introduction of BAT/BEP Strategies to Industrial Source Categories of Stockholm Convention Annex C of Article 5 in ESEA Region	GEF-4	MSP	1.00	2.18	9/3/10	3/31/14	
Mozambique	N	648			1									-	-	WB	BD	Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project	GEF-2	FSP	4.08	6.40	1/25/01	12/31/07	
	N	2003			1								+		-	WB	BD	Transfrontier Conservation Areas and Sustainable Tourism Development Project	GEF-3	FSP	10.35	26.70	4/13/06	6/30/14	
	N	2889	1		1								+		-	WB	MFA	Zambezi Valley Market Led Smallholder Development	GEF-3	FSP	6.55	21.20	12/28/06	9/30/13	
	N	3155						1	1				+	+		UNDP	CCA	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	GEF-3	MSP	0.96	0.93	6/26/08	6/30/14	
	R	260			1								+		-	UNDP	BD	Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme	GEF-1	FSP	4.52	4.39	8/14/00	12/31/09	
	R	1082			1		1	1					+		-	WB	MFA	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project - SWIOFP	GEF-3	FSP	12.72	17.51	4/16/08	3/31/13	
	R	1247					1				1		+	+		UNEP	IW	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	GEF-3	FSP	4.51	6.90	10/28/04	6/1/10	
	R	2052	1		1			1					+		-	UNEP	LD	Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa: A Livelihoods and Ecosystem Approach	GEF-3	MSP	1.00	1.21	2/28/05	3/1/10	
	R	2098					1	1						-	-	WB	IW	Western Indian Ocean Marine Highway Development and Coastal and Marine Contamination Prevention Project	GEF-3	FSP	11.70	15.00	1/24/08	12/31/12	
Tanzania	R	2173	1					1	1				+	+		UNEP	LD	Sustainable Land Use Planning for Integrated Land and Water Management for Disaster Preparedness and Vulnerability Reduction in the Lower Limpopo Basin	GEF-3	MSP	1.00	1.83	1/1/05	9/30/07	
	N	780			1			1					+	+		UNDP	BD	Development of Mnazi Bay Marine Park	GEF-2	FSP	1.61	2.07	10/6/05	3/7/14	
	N	1734			1									-	+	UNDP	BD	The Development and Management of the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor	GEF-3	MSP	1.00	1.06	3/15/05	12/31/11	
	N	2101					1	1						-	-	WB	MFA	Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP)	GEF-3	FSP	10.33	52.75	12/12/05	2/15/13	
	N	2151			1								+	+		WB	BD	Novel Forms of Livestock & Wildlife Integration Adjacent to Protected Areas in Africa	GEF-3	MSP	0.91	1.26	3/15/05	6/30/09	
	N	2832						1					+	+		UNDP	CCA	Mainstreaming Climate Change in Integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin	GEF-3	MSP	1.00	1.57	8/15/07	12/31/11	
	N	3428	1					1					+	+		UNDP	BD	SFM Extending the Coastal Forests Protected Area Subsystem	GEF-4	FSP	3.61	7.02	3/30/10	12/31/14	
	R	1082			1		1	1					+		-	WB	MFA	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project - SWIOFP	GEF-3	FSP	12.72	17.51	4/16/08	3/31/13	
	R	1247					1				1		+	+		UNEP	IW	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	GEF-3	FSP	4.51	6.90	10/28/04	6/1/10	
	R	1258			1			1					+	+		UNEP	BD	Enhancing Conservation of the Critical Network of Sites of Wetlands Required by Migratory Waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways.	GEF-3	FSP	6.35	6.20	6/1/06	12/1/10	
	R	1348									1			-	-	WB/FAO	CH	Africa Stockpiles Program, P1	GEF-3	FSP	25.70	35.00	10/3/05	5/31/13	
	R	2052	1		1			1					+		-	UNEP	LD	Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa: A Livelihoods and Ecosystem Approach	GEF-3	MSP	1.00	1.21	2/28/05	3/1/10	
	R	2098					1	1						-	-	WB	IW	Western Indian Ocean Marine Highway Development and Coastal and Marine Contamination Prevention Project	GEF-3	FSP	11.70	15.00	1/24/08	12/31/12	
	R	3346									1			-	+	UNEP	CH	DSSA Malaria Decision Analysis Support Tool (MDAST): Evaluating Health Social and Environmental Impacts and Policy Tradeoffs	GEF-4	MSP	1.00	1.01	9/1/09	4/1/13	

Annex 3 - Relevance: Completed and Under Implementation (at least 2 years) Projects

Bhutan

GEF ID	Agency	Focal Area	Title	GEF phase	Type	Status	Trust Fund	GEF Grant (incl. PPG) (\$US million)	Co-Finance (\$US million)	Date of project start	Date of project completion
3844	UNDP	CC	Sustainable Rural Biomass Energy	GEF-4	FP	Completed	GET	1.78	2.53	8/29/2012	
4824	GEFSEC	LD	NAP Alignment and Report Preparation	GEF-5	EA	Completed	GET	0.15	0.05	2/1/2012	
4579	World Bank	MFA	Sustainable Financing for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management	GEF-5	FP	Under Implementation	GET	4.21	12.33	11/4/2013	
4976	UNDP	CCA	Addressing the Risk of Climate-induced Disasters through Enhanced National and Local Capacity for Effective Actions	GEF-5	FP	Under Implementation	LDCF	11.59	54.54	4/18/2014	
5448	UNDP	BD	Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	GEF-5	MSP	Under Implementation	NPIF	1.05	3.00	9/24/2014	

Cambodia

GEF ID	Agency	Focal Area	Title	GEF phase	Type	Status	Trust Fund	GEF Grant (incl. PPG) (\$US million)	Co-Finance (\$US million)	Date of project start	Date of project completion
3635	UNDP	MFA	SFM Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management and the Development of Bio-energy Markets to Promote Environmental Sustainability and to Reduce Green House Gas Emissions in Cambodia	GEF-4	FP	Completed	GET	2.36	7.60	3/18/2011	12/12/2015
3890	UNEP	CCA	Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change in the Coastal Zone of Cambodia Considering Livelihood Improvement and Ecosystems	GEF-4	MSP	Completed	LDCF	1.69	4.20	1/1/2012	
3976	UNIDO	CC	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Improved Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector	GEF-4	FP	Completed	GET	1.30	3.31	4/19/2011	11/30/2015
4428	GEFSEC	MFA	GEF National Portfolio Formulation Document	GEF-5	EA	Completed	GET	0.03	-	12/17/2010	7/27/2012
4042	UNIDO	CC	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Climate Change Related Technology Transfer for Cambodia: Using Agricultural Residue Biomass for Sustainable Energy Solutions	GEF-4	FP	Under Implementation	GET	1.77	4.57	11/19/2012	

4434	FAO	CCA	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities Using Micro Watershed Approaches to Climate Change and Variability to Attain Sustainable Food Security	GEF-5	FP	Under Implementation	LDCF	5.17	25.73	6/9/2014	
5265	UNEP	CW	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Kingdom of Cambodia	GEF-5	EA	Under Implementation	GET	0.17	0.29	5/20/2013	
5295	UNDP	MFA	Generating, Accessing and Using Information and Knowledge Related to the Three Rio Conventions	GEF-5	MSP	Under Implementation	GET	1.02	1.30	1/14/2015	
5318	UNDP	CCA	Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Cambodia to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change	GEF-5	FP	Under Implementation	LDCF	4.91	21.88	11/28/2014	
5421	UNIDO	CC	Reduction of GHG Emission through Promotion of Commercial Biogas Plants	GEF-5	MSP	Under Implementation	GET	1.55	12.50	5/22/2015	

Mozambique

GEF ID	Agency	Focal Area	Title	GEF phase	Type	Status	Trust Fund	GEF Grant (incl. PPG) (\$US million)	Co-Finance (\$US million)	Date of project start	Date of project completion
3753	UNDP	BD	Sustainable Financing of the Protected Area System in Mozambique	GEF-4	FP	Completed	GET	5.00	13.87	12/2/2011	
3768	UNEP	BD	Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism- and Capacity Assessment for ABS and Taxonomy (previously titled " Updating of the NBSAP, Development of the NCHM"	GEF-4	EA	Completed	GET	0.18	0.02	9/30/2010	12/30/2011
4542	GEFSEC	MFA	GEF National Portfolio Formulation Document	GEF-5	EA	Completed	GET	-	-	5/27/2011	9/10/2013
3986	FAO	CW	Disposal of POPs Wastes and Obsolete Pesticides	GEF-4	FP	Under Implementation	GET	2.00	4.25	7/1/2011	
4276	UNDP	CCA	Adaptation in the Coastal Zones of Mozambique	GEF-5	FP	Under Implementation	LDCF	4.52	9.68	2/20/2012	
5161	UNIDO	CW	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Mozambique	GEF-5	EA	Under Implementation	GET	0.18	0.20	8/21/2013	
5225	World Bank	MFA	Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development Project	GEF-5	FP	Under Implementation	GET	6.32	61.50	5/1/2015	

5433	FAO	CCA	Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School Approach	GEF-5	FP	Under Implementation	LDCF	9.20	27.34	7/1/2015	
6985	UNIDO	CW	National Action Plan on Mercury in the Mozambican Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector	GEF - 6	EA	Under Implementation	GET	0.50	0.08	6/15/2015	

Tanzania

GEF ID	Agency	Focal Area	Title	GEF phase	Type	Status	Trust Fund	GEF Grant (incl. PPG) (\$US million)	Co-Finance (\$US million)	Date of project start	Date of Project completion
3391	UNDP	LD	SIP: Reducing Land Degradation on the Highlands of Kilimanjaro	GEF-4	FP	Completed	GET	2.76	21.65	3/3/2010	12/1/2015
4473	GEFSEC	MFA	GEF National Portfolio Formulation Document	GEF-5	EA	Completed	GET	0.03	-	3/25/2011	11/17/2011
5093	UNIDO	CW	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	GEF-5	EA	Completed	GET	0.21	0.21	12/17/2012	6/2/2017
5185	UNDP	LD	Support to Alignment of Tanzania's National Action Plan with the UNCCD's 10 Year Strategic Framework and Support National Reporting	GEF-5	EA	Completed	GET	0.14	0.45	12:00:00 AM	1/29/2016
3000	UNDP	MFA	SFM: Sustainable Management of the Miombo Woodland Resources of Western Tanzania	GEF-4	FP	Under Implementation	GET	2.95	13.77	5/25/2012	
3965	UNDP	BD	Strengthening the Protected Area Network in Southern Tanzania: Improving the Effectiveness of National Parks in Addressing Threats to Biodiversity	GEF-4	FP	Under Implementation	GET	5.45	12.06	7/15/2011	
4004	UNIDO	CC	Mini-Grids Based on Small Hydropower Sources to Augment Rural Electrification	GEF-4	FP	Under Implementation	GET	3.41	9.78	3/11/2012	
4141	UNEP	CCA	Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones	GEF-4	FP	Under Implementation	LDCF	3.46	67.83	5/21/2012	
4855	World Bank	BD	Kihansi Catchment Conservation and Management	GEF-5	FP	Under Implementation	GET	5.98	18.30	12/2/2013	
4873	UNIDO	CC	Promotion of Waste-to-Energy Applications in Agro-Industries	GEF-5	FP	Under Implementation	GET	5.33	26.75	2/9/2015	
4991	UNDP	CCA	Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Tanzania to Support	GEF-5	FP	Under Implementation	LDCF	4.10	23.17	12/16/2013	

			Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change								
5034	UNDP	BD	Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves Network for Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania	GEF-5	FP	Under Implementation	GET	4.23	19.60	6/29/2015	

Annex 4 – Case Study Report Outline

The case study report should be about 15 pages with two to four pages in annexes. The following is an indicative outline:

1. Introduction, context and methodology
2. Key factors driving sustainability of outcomes
3. Observed sustainability, context and nexus
 - 3.1 Observed sustainability and the environmental/socio-economic context
 - 3.2 Observed sustainability and the water-energy-food nexus
4. Relevance
 - 4.1 Relevance in relations to national priorities and strategies
 - 4.2 Relevance in relation to the GEF focal areas
5. Cross cutting issues
 - 5.1 Gender and gender issues
 - 5.2 Resilience
 - 5.3 Private sector engagement and financing
6. Summary of emerging findings and preliminary conclusions

Annex 1: List of interviewees

Salutation (Mr, Mrs, Dr, etc.)	First name	Last name	Organization	Job title	Email

Annex 2: Identified differences in ratings for projects part of sustainability cohort

Project ID	Gender rating at completion	Observed gender rating	Sustainability rating	Observed sustainability rating	Short explanation of change

Annex 3: Identified gaps in relevance (if any)